THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
☞ No subscription taken for less than six months
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and a criminal offence.
☞ The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Professional Cards.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

New Banking House.
Rupp, Shannon & Co.,
have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.
They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.
Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.
PHILADELPHIA, Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bro's.
BEDFORD, Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.
January 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER,
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞ Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞ Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞ DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1863—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA
March 7, 1862—1y.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3098

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 31.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	4 00	5 00	9
Three squares	5 00	7 00	12
¼ Column	6 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 0
½ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

LYRICS FOR THE TIMES.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

The Democratic Creed.

Regardless of the hireling's cry
Of Copperhead and all that,
We still despotic power defy,
And dare to speak for all that,
For all that, and all that,
The traitor brand and all that,
We still believe the South has rights
As well as North, for all that.

And love the Constitution, too,
We never will deny that;
Although the Abolition crew
Would willingly destroy that.
For all that, and all that,
In spite of *threats*, and all that,
The Constitution as it was
Shall still be ours for all that.

State rights we ever will uphold,
Free speech, free press, and all that;
Hard cash of copper, silver, gold,
With no discount on all that.
Yes, all that, and all that,
We still adhere to all that,
No *military necessity*
Shall rob us yet of all that.

The *freedom* of the *ballot-box*
From *bayonet, oath*, and all that,
With no *tyrannic power* that mocks
At *justice, peace*, and all that.
Yes, all that, and all that,
We claim and will have all that;
White men, no matter rich or poor,
Have still the right to all that.

Let cowards wear the gilded chain,
Amalgamate, and all that;
The Democrat its links disdain,
Loves freedom more than all that.
Yes, all that, and all that;
Peace, justice, truth, and all that,
Our glorious Union as it was,
We love it still, for all that.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Those teachers whose certificates were not marked in "Practice of Teaching" at the time their schools were visited, can have them marked by sending them to me by mail, and enclosing a stamp to pay return postage.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Co. Superintendent.

SINCERITY AND EARNESTNESS IN TEACHING.

No one can doubt for a moment, that earnestness and sincerity, should always be the true characteristics of every teacher, who hopes to attain anything like professional eminence in the course of life he has marked out for himself.—Without their aid the brightest talents, the most towering intellect, can avail but little, can accomplish nothing worthy of note, can produce no better fruit than that which may be said to resemble the far-famed apple: so beautiful to behold, yet so bitter and useless. With earnestness and sincerity as our guide, what an incalculable amount of good may we not do with even a limited share of education. And to this class of teachers I will address myself first.—When I say that persons of inferior education, who act under the influence of a sincere heart, and an upright intention, can accomplish more than the professor, or man of distinguished abilities, can do independent of them; I do not wish to be understood as an advocate for an inferior order of intellect in the teachers who are to instruct the youths of our country, and whose moral example should ever be a shining and burning light before the eyes of the young and inexperienced; but merely desire to sympathize and encourage that portion of our teachers to whom nature, perhaps, has denied the rich and varied gifts which she sometimes loves to lavish on less worthy objects; or who, from want of proper opportunities, have been prevented from improving and developing, to their fullest extent, the talents already bestowed. Let such teachers make self-improvement their daily exercise. Let them remember, that the kindly, earnest spirit in which the instruction is given, has as much to do with the child's progress in learning, or even more than the most logical or scholarly explanation could do if given in a cold and indifferent manner. To the more gifted of our teachers I would simply say, pride yourselves not on your superior intellects, depend not too much on your own abilities or philosophical explanations to draw forth the ideas of the young. But ever bear in mind that a kind look, a word of earnest entreaty, or smile of approval, will generally do more towards accomplishing your views in regard to the child's education than any other means yet devised. If it is natural that we should love those who love us, is it not equally natural that children should feel interested in those who manifest an earnestness and an interest in them? And endeavor to repay such anxiety by not only trying to be studious but also to be docile. In many of the counties of our State, where the system of free education is in a flourishing condition, the teachers are well compensated, or comparatively so, and their zeal, or motive power, as some would call it, might, by the cynical, be attributed to the large share of greenbacks distributed in such counties by the kind directors, whom, I have no doubt, are firm believers in the time-honored maxim, "live, and let live."

But, to return to the teachers of our own county. To what earthly notice can, or could we attribute their untiring zeal and arduous labors in the great cause of education? Very few, if any, receive anything more than a mere pittance, an amount too small to come under the head of compensation, and yet their duties are more fatiguing on account of the great want of proper facilities, than those teachers to whom we have just referred. If some of the teachers of our county fall below the standard so generally prescribed and insisted on as really needful and necessary, let them solace themselves with the happy reflection, that they, at least, are not behind in the performance of their respective duties, by too large a share of what some are pleased to term "fluctuating currency, or Uncle Sam's promissory notes." Not one single teacher of Bedford county ever has, as yet, stood convicted of corruption from that cause, before any body of lawful and well appointed directors.

Free from all such polluting influences, they are positively and kindly permitted to teach and to labor in our schools in a quiet manner, without even as much as a new desk, or bench to vary the monotony of the scene, or remind them that they are teaching in the nineteenth century; the age of comforts and of improvements. But let not the teachers of Bedford county become disheartened and discouraged, or grow cold to their task, even if their self-sacrificing efforts in the good cause should never be compensated by a larger share of pay. Let them continue to be zealous and devoted to their charge, believing and hoping that they will yet receive a rich and sweet reward in the world to come, if not in this. Let them have engraved indelibly on their minds, that earnestness and sincerity will not only make them true teachers, but will also make them true citizens and true friends.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Provisions of the New Enrollment Law.

The 10th of March is the day designated for the next draft to take place in the several States. It will, of course, be made in accordance with the amended enrollment bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week.—The following are the provisions of the bill as it passed:

It provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for such number [illegible] service as the public exigencies may require.

The quota of each ward of a city town, township, precinct or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable the number which has been previously furnished. On ascertaining and filling the quota, there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered into the naval service of the United States, and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General.

If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient: but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct or election district or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled up the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the law to which this is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable to the draft, and such person thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Any person drafted may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft or rendezvous furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall only operate to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota; and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

Boards of enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers—all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intentions to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the U. S. who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act; and the said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any mariner or able or ordinary seaman, who shall be drafted, shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and be exempt from the draft. Any person now in the military service of the United States, who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation or an able seaman, may enlist in the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the U. States, provided that such enlistment shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service nor for less than one year.—And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and provided further that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand.

Enlistments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, namely: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

So much of the enrollment act as provides for two classes of enrollment, is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

Any person forcibly resisting, or aiding to resist or oppose the enrollment, etc., shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both of these punishments in the discretion of the court. In case where assaulting, obstructing, hindering or impeding shall produce the death of the officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction, shall be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons and he is authorized to permit or require boards of examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts, to be determed by him.

Provost marshals, boards of enrollment, or any member thereof has power to summon witnesses in behalf of the government and enforce their attendance.

Members of religious denominations, who shall, by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers; provided, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

No person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under said laws, or any of them, but the fact that such persons of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence, that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representations, is to be deemed a deserter, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; *Provided*, the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians; and provided that such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the government and to the States and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which have been paid to them.

Any person who shall procure or attempt to procure a false report from the surgeon or the board of enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment, upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

The fee of agent and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant, shall not in any case exceed five dollars; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the board of enrollment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of the board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

No members of the board of enrollment and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the board of enrollment, and no clerk, assistant, or employee of any provost marshal or board of enrollment, shall, directly, or indirectly, be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, and any surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and any members of the board of enrollment who shall wilfully agree to discharge from service any drafted person who is not legally and properly discharged, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the enrollment act and to this amendatory act, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the U. States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commissioner in each of the States represented in Congess, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations: and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free. And in all case where men of color have been heretofore enlisted who have volunteered in the military service, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable to those who may be hereafter recruited. But men of color, drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer in the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States, or subdivisions of States, wherein they are respectively drafted or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored volunteers.

The words, precints and election districts as used in this act, are not to be constructed to require any subdivision, for purpose of enrollment and draft, less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the the towns or townships in which any county may be divided.

Our Gold Fields.

The extent and value of the mineral resources of the United States are now a subject of [illegible] even at [illegible] of silver and gold, the whole world must eventually be tributary. In an interesting paper lately addressed by Mr. E. E. Dunbar to the Traveller's Club, of New York, we find some startling observations upon the vast mineral fields on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, greater, as he says, in extent and yielding more abundantly of the precious metals than any other part of the globe. Yet, he continues, we do not begin to comprehend the extent and value of these mineral fields, though they are now yielding a hundred millions per annum, and "I believe that some who now hear me will live to see our yield of precious metals a thousand millions a year." The territories of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona will, under the inducements of their gold deposits, soon become prosperous and powerful States.

Judge Dory, lately Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, and now appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado, has travelled more than three thousand miles in the region of the Territories above named. While the gold fields of that region are all of vast richness and extent, he considers Idaho as more productive of gold than any other portion of it, not excepting Colorado. Gold in Idaho is found not only in placer diggings, but in quartz lodes, from which it is more easily separated than from the iron pyrites wherein it is found in Colorado. Some of the ore which he caused to be assayed recently in New York yielded twenty-eight per cent. of pure gold. He says of those mines which he found to exist in Idaho, that if the U. States Government could work any one of them, it would yield enough to pay off the entire National debt. The extent of this gold region is more than three hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth. It is situated about four hundred miles north of Salt Lake city, upon the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone and other rivers.

It is believed that Colorado and Idaho will, even in the current year, produce more gold than California, and the product will be rapidly augmented with the increase of population. These mines are taken up by the first comers, under regulations which the miners establish for themselves, and without paying tribute or tax or royalty, in any form, to the Government of the U. States. What with the homestead act and the absence of any tax on mineral products, the national domain is alienated from the Government and people of the United States, though this common property might be so administered as to save the Government from bankruptcy, and relieve the people from a grievous burden of taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury suggests necessary legislation for the purpose of obtaining direct revenue from the gold-bearing lands of the Government on their product, and it is understood that a proposition will be offered in the House for the creation of a standing committee on mines and mining. The miners of California, controlling as they do the legislation of that State, have hitherto resisted and defeated every State taxation upon their product, and hence the State taxes fall upon other interests. It is known, however, that the mining population have recently expressed, through authorized agency to the Government, a willingness to be subjected by the Government to a reasonable tax on their gold product, in consideration of military protection to be afforded by the Government to their interests. This is the time for the adoption of some general policy on the subject. —*Age.*

Southern Women.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, an abolition paper, in one of his letters from Tennessee, writes as follows of Southern women: "I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel women of the South are worthy in every thing but a sacred cause, of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile; the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for soldiers' blankets, without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages.—When 400 of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville, prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, wildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young traitoresses come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs, and muttering words of cheer; should have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back upon the rough blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a defiant air, a pride in their humanity strange to see. Of a truth they carried it off grandly. And almost all those girls were in mourning for dead rebels, brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had sneered into treason and driven into rebellion, and billowed all the South with their graves, and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flaunt from the window blinds. Clothed be their souls in sackcloth! I said they were worthy of their sisters at the North, in all but a righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pythoness, that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully earnest; they are almost grand in self-sacrifice. Oh, that they were true and loving daughters of the old flag!

Be Content.

Never complain of your birth, your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something if you only had a different lot and sphere assigned to you.—God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want better than you do. The very things you most depreciate as fatal limitations or obstructions, are probably what you most want. What are probably God sopportunities; and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certain proof that they are poisons. No! a truce to all such impatience. Choke that envy which gnaws at your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptations, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but consistent with it.

A Republican member of Congress says, "though Mr. Lincoln is not perhaps a man of great parts, he is certainly a very cunning man." On the contrary we affirm that Mr. Lincoln has some very great *parts*. His *feet*, for instance, are the greatest we ever saw on mortal man. And then, we never saw but one animal that can match his *ears*. Then his mouth is like the gateway to a tomb. His hands are like elephant's ears. He certainly has a goodly number of great *parts*. And as for his cunning, if he has that, it is not a thing for a man to boast of; for, as a great French author says, "cunning leads to knavery." Merely cunning men are almost invariably great rogues. Addison says, "Cunning has only private, selfish ends, and sticks at nothing which may make them succeed." Not a single member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet has an intellect above grade, of *cunning*, and two or three of them have not even that.—*Day Book.*

☞ Congress the other day, after hard coaxing on the part of the Democrats, ordered 10,000 additional copies of Gen. McClellan's report to be printed. 100,000 copies ought to have been ordered, to meet the pressing demand for them. Every Congressman has received hundreds of applications, by letter, for copies of the report, and yet has less than one hundred to give. No official document ever before was so universally sought after. It shows that Gen. McClellan has this day the confidence of the people in a larger degree than any other public man.—*True Dem.*

We are authentically informed that General Burnside said in this city, last week, that out of 50,000 "contrabands" in the department assigned to him, full one half died within a year owing to destitution, starvation and disease. Abolition of slavery has thus become, practically, abolition of the negro; and reasonable reflection must teach us that this species of "philanthropy" could have no other result. We do not observe that the radical papers here make any allusion to the statement of Gen. Burnside on this subject.—*Boston Courier.*

AN INCIDENT.—One of the coaches that left this city for Chillicothe, last week, carried a colored man on the outside, the inside seats being comfortably filled. When a short distance on the road some of the inside passengers proposed to make room for the negro. This was objected to by the other passengers, among them a Federal army officer and the proposition dropped. A few miles farther on a woman with a child was waiting to take passage and those passengers who opposed the negro's coming in at once early vowed to make room for the woman, but those who were so desirous of admitting the negro, refused to give any room for the woman and the coach passed on without her. We give this as an illustration of the tendency of the time.—*Cincinnati (O.) Democrat.*

☞ The bear likes better the breath of his cage, than the prison the penetrum of his prison.

Notice to the Heirs of John McIlnay, Dec'd.

The heirs of the estate of John McIlnay, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned, on or before the first day of April, 1864, and receive the portion due each heir from said estate, as I am now prepared to pay said heirs.

JOSEPH McILNAY, Ex'r.
Feb. 5, 1864, of John McIlnay, dec'd.

SAPONIFIER!

CONCENTRATED LEY

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
November 27, 1863—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Longstreath late of Hopewell township, dec'd; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

C. W. ASHCOM,
January 22, 1864. Adm'r.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

New Bargain Store.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Successors to A. B. CARN, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

New styles Leather Prints, much admired.
Beautiful Madder Prints, new Spring styles.
Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints.
Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.

Mohair Dress Goods.

Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors.
Poplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids,
French Ginghams, *Cheap and Handsome.*
Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles.
Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS, *at prices to suit.*
Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very handsome.
White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies.
Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached,
to keep warm.

GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Williamsville, Watertwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
Atlantic, Cella, Pepperell, Pocassitt and others.
Apron Checks, Table Diaper, Bed Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.
CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
at small profits.
SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,
all colors and very cheap.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices.
Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices.
Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Balmoral BOOTS AND SHOES,
good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.
CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE,
Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee.
Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.
SUGAR—*A choice assortment.*
Extra Loverings and other SYRUP,
Prime N. Orleans and other Baking Molasses.
Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper,
Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils,
Taylor's Crystal Washball, Brown Windsor, Palm Oil, London Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress *TOBACCO.*
Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets.
Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt.

Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at *nett cash prices* and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. *Motto*—"Small profits and large sales."

☞Terms—CASH, except by special agreement.
Produce bought. Jan. 15, '64.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodberry township, on the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB B. FURRY,
January 29, 1864—6t Adm'r.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,
At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.
Bedford, January 29, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

A fresh supply of WOOLLEN HOODS and PLAID SHAWLS, just received and for sale at
Jan. 29 CHEAP CORNER.

Estate of Thomas L. Growden, dec'd.

The undersigned living in Cumberland Valley tp., having been appointed administrator of Thomas L. Growden, late of said township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GROWDEN,
Jan. 29—6t Adm'r.

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,*
suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.
December 11, 1863.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at
Nov. 27, 1864. FARQUHAR'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford County on the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTER,
JACOB BERKHEIMER,
January 8, 1864. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Charles Isensmith, late of Bloody Run, dec'd, all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

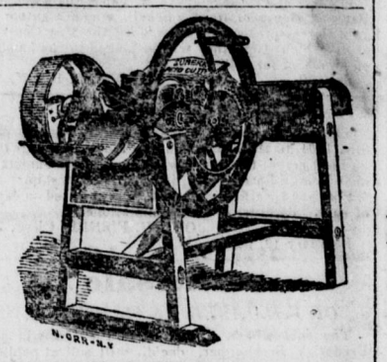
JACOB WAGNER.
January 22, 1864.—6t.

STRAY CALF.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, about the middle of August last, a red and white spotted calf, no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

OWEN McGIRR.
February 5, 1864—3t

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, faimers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of hisimmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A
FINE
ASSORTMENT
OF CUTLERY, TABLE
AND POCKET KNIVES;
ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,
CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;
FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,
PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;
FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT
TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,
AND TOOLS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION, TO-
GETHER WITH
PEGS OF
DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES,

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY *EXAMINING MY STOCK.*

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 156 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Devore, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

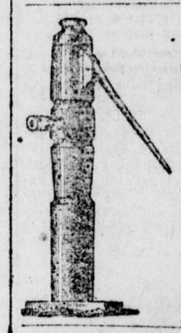
E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN-C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,
and pay especial attention to the sale of
NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.
Bedford, May 9, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,
The largest and best Outline Maps ever published
SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.
Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.
March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,
No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,
Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins,
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,
And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.
March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
French Blue,
Claret Brown,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Snuff Brown,
Crimson,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Dark Green,
Light Green,

Magenta,
Maroon,
Orange,
Pink,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Slate,
Solferino,
Violet,
Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 480 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.
June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.
Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Professional Cards.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims. back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

New Banking House.

Rupp, Shannon & Co.,

have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.

They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA,
Philip Ford & Co.,
Boyd & Hough,
Armor Young & Bros.,

BEDFORD,
Hon. Job Mann,
Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER,

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,

PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3098

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 31.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	4 00	5 00	9
Three squares	5 00	7 00	12
¼ Column	6 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 0
½ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines. $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

LYRICS FOR THE TIMES.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

The Democratic Creed.

Regardless of the hireling's cry
Of Copperhead and all that,
We still despotic power defy,
And dare to speak for all that,
For all that, and all that,
The traitor brand and all that,
We still believe the South has rights
As well as North, for all that.

And love the Constitution, too,
We never will deny that;
Although the Abolition crew
Would willingly destroy that.
For all that, and all that,
In spite of *threats*, and all that,
The Constitution as it was
Shall still be ours for all that.

State rights we ever will uphold,
Free speech, free press, and all that;
Hard cash of copper, silver, gold,
With no discount on all that.
Yes, all that, and all that,
We still adhere to all that,
No *military necessity*
Shall rob us yet of all that.

The *freedom* of the *ballot-box*
From *bayonet, oath*, and all that,
With no *tyrannic power* that mocks
At *justice, peace*, and all that.
Yes, all that, and all that,
We claim and will have all that;
White men, no matter rich or poor,
Have still the right to all that.

Let cowards wear the gilded chain,
Amalgamate, and all that;
The Democrat its links disdain,
Loves freedom more than all that.
Yes, all that, and all that;
Peace, justice, truth, and all that,
Our glorious Union as it was,
We love it still, for all that.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Those teachers whose certificates were not marked in "Practice of Teaching" at the time their schools were visited, can have them marked by sending them to me by mail, and enclosing a stamp to pay return postage.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Co. Superintendent.

SINCERITY AND EARNESTNESS IN TEACHING.

No one can doubt for a moment, that earnestness and sincerity, should always be the true characteristics of every teacher, who hopes to attain anything like professional eminence in the course of life he has marked out for himself.—Without their aid the brightest talents, the most towering intellect, can avail but little, can accomplish nothing worthy of note, can produce no better fruit than that which may be said to resemble the far-famed apple: so beautiful to behold, yet so bitter and useless. With earnestness and sincerity as our guide, what an incalculable amount of good may we not do with even a limited share of education. And to this class of teachers I will address myself first.—When I say that persons of inferior education, who act under the influence of a sincere heart, and an upright intention, can accomplish more than the professor, or man of distinguished abilities, can do independent of them; I do not wish to be understood as an advocate for an inferior order of intellect in the teachers who are to instruct the youths of our country, and whose moral example should ever be a shining and burning light before the eyes of the young and inexperienced; but merely desire to sympathize and encourage that portion of our teachers to whom nature, perhaps, has denied the rich and varied gifts which she sometimes loves to lavish on less worthy objects; or who, from want of proper opportunities, have been prevented from improving and developing, to their fullest extent, the talents already bestowed. Let such teachers make self-improvement their daily exercise. Let them remember, that the kindly, earnest spirit in which the instruction is given, has as much to do with the child's progress in learning, or even more than the most logical or scholarly explanation could do if given in a cold and indifferent manner. To the more gifted of our teachers I would simply say, pride yourselves not on your superior intellects, depend not too much on your own abilities or philosophical explanations to draw forth the ideas of the young. But ever bear in mind that a kind look, a word of earnest entreaty, or smile of approval, will generally do more towards accomplishing your views in regard to the child's education than any other means yet devised. If it is natural that we should love those who love us, is it not equally natural that children should feel interested in those who manifest an earnestness and an interest in them? And endeavor to repay such anxiety by not only trying to be studious but also to be docile. In many of the counties of our State, where the system of free education is in a flourishing condition, the teachers are well compensated, or comparatively so, and their zeal, or motive power, as some would call it, might, by the cynical, be attributed to the large share of greenbacks distributed in such counties by the kind directors, whom, I have no doubt, are firm believers in the time-honored maxim, "live, and let live."

But, to return to the teachers of our own county. To what earthly notice can, or could we attribute their untiring zeal and arduous labors in the great cause of education? Very few, if any, receive anything more than a mere pittance, an amount too small to come under the head of compensation, and yet their duties are more fatiguing on account of the great want of proper facilities, than those teachers to whom we have just referred. If some of the teachers of our county fall below the standard so generally prescribed and insisted on as really needful and necessary, let them solace themselves with the happy reflection, that they, at least, are not behind in the performance of their respective duties, by too large a share of what some are pleased to term "fluctuating currency, or Uncle Sam's promissory notes." Not one single teacher of Bedford county ever has, as yet, stood convicted of corruption from that cause, before any body of lawful and well appointed directors.

Free from all such polluting influences, they are positively and kindly permitted to teach and to labor in our schools in a quiet manner, without even as much as a new desk, or bench to vary the monotony of the scene, or remind them that they are teaching in the nineteenth century; the age of comforts and of improvements. But let not the teachers of Bedford county become disheartened and discouraged, or grow cold to their task, even if their self-sacrificing efforts in the good cause should never be compensated by a larger share of pay. Let them continue to be zealous and devoted to their charge, believing and hoping that they will yet receive a rich and sweet reward in the world to come, if not in this. Let them have engraved indelibly on their minds, that earnestness and sincerity will not only make them true teachers, but will also make them true citizens and true friends.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Provisions of the New Enrollment Law.

The 10th of March is the day designated for the next draft to take place in the several States. It will, of course, be made in accordance with the amended enrollment bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week.—The following are the provisions of the bill as it passed:

It provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for such numbers [illegible] service as the public exigencies may require.

The quota of each ward of a city town, township, precinct or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable the number which has been previously furnished. On ascertaining and filling the quota, there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered into the naval service of the United States, and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General.

If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient: but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct or election district or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled up the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the law to which this is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable to the draft, and such person thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Any person drafted may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft or rendezvous furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall only operate to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota; and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

Boards of enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers—all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intentions to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the U. S. who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act; and the said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any mariner or able or ordinary seaman, who shall be drafted, shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and be exempt from the draft. Any person now in the military service of the United States, who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation or an able seaman, may enlist in the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the U. States, provided that such enlistment shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service nor for less than one year.—And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and provided further that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand.

Enlistments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, namely: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged; and no presons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

So much of the enrollment act as provides for two classes of enrollment, is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

Any person forcibly resisting, or aiding to resist or oppose the enrollment, etc., shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both of these punishments in the discretion of the court. In case where assaulting, obstructing, hindering or impeding shall produce the death of the officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction, shall be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons and he is authorized to permit or require boards of examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts, to be determed by him.

Provost marshals, boards of enrollment, or any member thereof has power to summon witnesses in behalf of the government and enforce their attendance.

Members of religious denominations, who shall, by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers; provided, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

No person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under said laws, or any of them, but the fact that such persons of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence, that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representations, is to be deemed a deserter, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; *Provided*, the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians; and provided that such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the government and to the States and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which have been paid to them.

Any person who shall procure or attempt to procure a false report from the surgeon or the board of enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment, upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

The fee of agent and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant, shall not in any case exceed five dollars; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the board of enrollment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of the board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

No members of the board of enrollment and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the board of enrollment, and no clerk, assistant, or employee of any provost marshal or board of enrollment, shall, directly, or indirectly, be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, and any surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and any members of the board of enrollment who shall wilfully agree to discharge from service any drafted person who is not legally and properly discharged, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the enrollment act and to this amendatory act, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the U. States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commissioner in each of the States represented in Congess, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations: and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free. And in all case where men of color have been heretofore enlisted who have volunteered in the military service, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable to those who may be hereafter recruited. But men of color, drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer in the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States, or subdivisions of States, wherein they are respectively drafted or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored volunteers.

The words, precints and election districts as used in this act, are not to be constructed to require any subdivision, for purpore of enrollment and draft, less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the the towns or townships in which any county may be divided.

Our Gold Fields.

The extent and value of the mineral resources of the United States are now a subject of [illegible] comment. In one year, the of silver and gold, the whole world must eventually be tributary. In an interesting paper lately addressed by Mr. E. E. Dunbar to the Traveller's Club, of New York, we find some startling observations upon the vast mineral fields on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, greater, as he says, in extent and yielding more abundantly of the precious metals than any other part of the globe. Yet, he continues, we do not begin to comprehend the extent and value of these mineral fields, though they are now yielding a hundred millions per annum, and "I believe that some who now hear me will live to see our yield of precious metals a thousand millions a year." The territories of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona will, under the inducements of their gold deposits, soon become prosperous and powerful States.

Judge Dory, lately Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, and now appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado, has travelled more than three thousand miles in the region of the Territories above named. While the gold fields of that region are all of vast richness and extent, he considers Idaho as more productive of gold than any other portion of it, not excepting Colorado. Gold in Idaho is found not only in placer diggings, but in quartz lodes, from which it is more easily separated than from the iron pyrites wherein it is found in Colorado. Some of the ore which he caused to be assayed recently in New York yielded twenty-eight per cent. of pure gold. He says of those mines which he found to exist in Idaho, that if the U. States Government could work any one of them, it would yield enough to pay off the entire National debt. The extent of this gold region is more than three hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth. It is situated about four hundred miles north of Salt Lake city, upon the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone and other rivers.

It is believed that Colorado and Idaho will, even in the current year, produce more gold than California, and the product will be rapidly augmented with the increase of population. These mines are taken up by the first comers, under regulations which the miners establish for themselves, and without paying tribute or tax or royalty, in any form, to the Government of the U. States. What with the homestead act and the absence of any tax on mineral products, the national domain is alienated from the Government and people of the United States, though this common property might be so administered as to save the Government from bankruptcy, and relieve the people from a grievous burden of taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury suggests necessary legislation for the purpose of obtaining direct revenue from the gold-bearing lands of the Government on their product, and it is understood that a proposition will be offered in the House for the creation of a standing committee on mines and mining. The miners of California, controlling as they do the legislation of that State, have hitherto resisted and defeated every State taxation upon their product, and hence the State taxes fall upon other interests. It is known, however, that the mining population have recently expressed, through authorized agency to the Government, a willingness to be subjected by the Government to a reasonable tax on their good product, in consideration of military protection to be afforded by the Government to their interests. This is the time for the adoption of some general policy on the subject. —*Age.*

Southern Women.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, an abolition paper, in one of his letters from Tennessee, writes as follows of Southern women: "I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel women of the South are worthy in every thing but a sacred cause, of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile; the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for soldiers' blankets, without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages.—When 400 of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville, prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, wildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young traitoresses come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs, and muttering words of cheer; should have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back upon the rough blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a defiant air, a pride in their humanity strange to see. Of a truth they carried it off grandly. And almost all those girls were in mourning for dead rebels, brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had sneered into treason and driven into rebellion, and billowed all the South with their graves, and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flaunt from the window blinds. Clothed be their souls in sackcloth! I said they were worthy of their sisters at the North, in all but a righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pythoness, that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully earnest; they are almost grand in self-sacrifice. Oh, that they were true and loving daughters of the old flag!

Be Content.

Never complain of your birth, your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something if you only had a different lot and sphere assigned to you.—God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want better than you do. The very things you most depreciate as fatal limitations or obstructions are probably what you most want. What are probably God's opportunities and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certain proof that they are poisons. No! a truce to all such impatience. Choke that envy which gnaws at your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptations, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but consistent with it.

A Republican member of Congress says, "though Mr. Lincoln is not perhaps a man of great parts, he is certainly a very cunning man." On the contrary we affirm that Mr. Lincoln has some very great *parts*. His *feet*, for instance, are the greatest we ever saw on mortal man. And then, we never saw but one animal that can match his *ears*. Then his mouth is like the gateway to a tomb. His hands are like elephant's ears. He certainly has a goodly number of great *parts*. And as for his cunning, if he has that, it is not a thing for a man to boast of; for, as a great French author says, "cunning leads to knavery." Merely cunning men are almost invariably great rogues. Addison says, "Cunning has only private, selfish ends, and sticks at nothing which may make them succeed." Not a single member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet has an intellect above grade, of *cunning*, and two or three of them have not even that.—*Day Book.*

☞Congress the other day, after hard coaxing on the part of the Democrats, ordered 10,000 additional copies of Gen. McClellan's report to be printed. 100,000 copies ought to have been ordered, to meet the pressing demand for them. Every Congressman has received hundreds of applications, by letter, for copies of the report, and yet has less than one hundred to give. No official document ever before was so universally sought after. It shows that Gen. McClellan has this day the confidence of the people in a larger degree than any other public man.—*True Dem.*

We are authentically informed that General Burnside said in this city, last week, that out of 50,000 "contrabands" in the department assigned to him, full one half died within a year owing to destitution, starvation and disease. Abolition of slavery has thus become, practically, abolition of the negro; and reasonable reflection must teach us that this species of "philanthropy" could have no other result. We do not observe that the radical papers here make any allusion to the statement of Gen. Burnside on this subject.—*Boston Courier.*

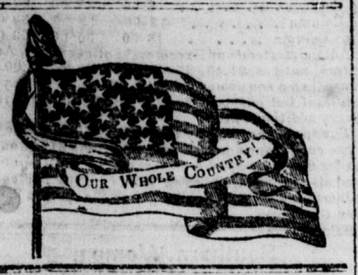
AN INCIDENT.—One of the coaches that left this city for Chilicothe, last week, carried a colored man on the outside, the inside seats being comfortably filled. When a short distance on the road some of the inside passengers proposed to make room for the negro. This was objected to by the other passengers, among them a Federal army officer and the proposition dropped. A few miles farther on a woman with a child was waiting to take passage and those passengers who opposed the negroe's coming in at once endeavored to make room for the woman, but those who were so desirous of admitting the negro, refused to give any room for the woman and the coach passed on without her. We give this as an illustration of the tendency of the time.—*Circleville (O.) Democrat.*

☞The boor likes better the breath of his oxen, than the prince the pomatum of his palace.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
JOHN PALMER, Assistant.

FRIDAY : : : MARCH 4, 1864.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

The Draft.

"How are we to get clear of the draft?" "How about the draft?"—"I am poor."—"His father and mother are both dependent upon him," &c., &c. So runs the long line of questions and anxious expressions of the people about this dreaded draft. The Republicans, Abolitionists, Democrats, Copperheads and all join in the lamentation.

The draft is now postponed again until the first of April—just as we supposed, all the time, but hardly dare say so, lest it might be considered that we were discouraging enlistments. But why hold this dreaded affair over the people; is it to scare them into enlisting? It looks like it. The secret of raising armies is at last discovered: and that is in the green-back system. Why not now at once then say we will have no more drafting, but rely upon this, the only system of raising men for this war. The people all want to get clear of the draft.—The authorities don't want to let them, it appears. We have no difficulty in finding out the way to get rid of it. The wonder is that all the people don't see it. It is the only way to dispose of it: We mean, to vote the Democratic ticket.

Can the Republican Party Restore the Union?

It behooves every enlightened friend of the country to see to this, which is the most important practical question involved in the presidential election, is not eclipsed by subordinate or irrelevant issues. If we allow ourselves to be drawn into discussions with the Republicans as to what they will do with slavery after the war, we virtually concede that they can bring the war to such a conclusion as will give them control of the subject. It is contrary to our belief that the war, as conducted by them, will ever lead to such a result. If the philosopher who pretended to extract sunbeams from cucumbers could have engaged his adversaries in a controversy as to the best mode of bottling the sunshine, he would have gained over their unwariness an implied admission of the possibility of his primary exploit. On the abolition question we will be as liberal with the black Republicans as they can wish. We will concede all they ask as to the size and shape of the bottles and the way they shall be sealed; at least until they have succeeded in the preliminary experiment and have actually produced the sunbeams. The wholesale confiscation of southern property with which they amuse their diabolical imaginations will be possible only after the war has been brought to a successful termination. To occupy public attention with such a scheme now is an impertinence which would be simply childish, did it not serve to delude the country into false expectations.

The main question for the people to decide in this election is, whether the Republican party has given evidence, during the presidential term soon to expire, of ability and capacity to restore the Union. They have not been stinted in men nor scanted in means; no government ever before wielded such immense resources. If they have not succeeded they cannot plead that they have not had a fair trial. Money, men, the command of the sea, new and surprising inventions in naval architecture and in gunnery, the advantage of operating against a people whose main industry was exerted in producing a great article of foreign export, and whose first necessity is a foreign market, and this people hemmed in by a blockade, without a navy or resources to create one—with this extraordinary combination of advantages the administration has failed only by reason of its imbecility.

It may be said, indeed, that our arms have made great progress. But who, without renouncing all claims to solidity of judgment, can say that this progress has been at all proportionate to its cost? East of the Alleghanies, the war has been, on the whole, a sad failure. We have made a few indentations into the rind of the rebellion on the Atlantic slope; but Richmond and Charleston still bid us defiance, and the vast belt of territory stretching from the Potomac to Cape Sable remains, with the exception of a few hundred square miles, in possession of the rebels. Is this success? We do not ask if it is success proportioned to the enormous scale of our expenditure, but is it not preposterous to consider it as success at all? Washington has been almost constantly menaced; the invader has been twice upon our soil in great force; and no longer ago than last summer the safety of our great Atlantic cities depended on the issue of a single battle. That battle was, by fierce and vigorous fighting, decided in our favor; but since then, east of the Alleghanies we have gained absolutely nothing. To settle down in exhaustion and impotence after repelling a formidable invasion, gives but feeble promise of that complete conquest of the enemy's country which is the object of the war.

In the West, where our generals have been further removed from the blundering *surveillance* of the administration, our success has been more proportionate to the vast scale of our expenditures. But even in the West our gains are as yet so insecure that one great rebel victory might change the whole face of affairs. If Grant should be beaten by Johnston, and Tennessee be thereby recovered by the rebels, our most important advantages in the West would be almost annihilated. While matters remain in such a state that a single battle might dispossess us of a great part of what we have gained, exultation is premature, and preparations to administer upon the estate of the dead rebellion absurd.

If we get through the spring campaign without heavy disasters we shall owe little thanks to the administration. They have trifled away the fall and winter in ventilating crude abolition follies and in president-making; and the spring campaigns are opening with inadequate preparations. We are to have an immense draft in March or April. If, as we are told, the great death-grapple with the rebellion is to take place this spring, how can these raw levies profit us? They are too late to help us win victories; they are not even early enough to arrest and roll back the tide of defeat, if the fortune of war should be against us. The administration has no foresight; all its chief movements are forced upon it by the preparations or the successes of the rebels. It found out, all of a sudden, in the summer of 1862, that it needed six hundred thousand more men than it had anticipated the [illegible] enlistments. The draft last year was ordered close on the heels of a rebel invasion. The draft ordered for this spring results from an unexpected discovery of the great extent of the rebel preparations during the winter.—An administration which is never wise till after the event, which is perpetually making representations that the war is near its close, and following them up by such enormous calls for new troops as prove them unfounded; an administration which gives these constant proofs that it neither understands the present nor sees an inch before its nose into the future, is incapable of restoring the Union.

But can the Republican party substitute a better? A large majority of the party can discover no clearer way out of our difficulties than to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, and keep in the same set of incapables that have so long mismanaged the war. The dissentients do not go outside of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet for a candidate. They do not promise to put into the government any greater wisdom than is already in it. The chief point of superiority claimed for Mr. Chase is that he is a more reliable abolitionist; which, if it were a merit, would only place him in relation with questions to arise after the war, not demonstrate his capacity to manage it. The Republicans have been making party capital, for the last six months, out of the idea that the rebellion is about to break down from exhaustion. For it to end from such a cause would reflect little credit on the administration, which ought to have recovered the revolted territory by military vigor, while it had yet wealth to alleviate the burden of our taxes. But we fear that the expectation of an easy conquest this spring is a delusive dream. We have no doubt the war will run into the next administration, and if that administration is Republican, then, farewell, a long farewell to the Union.—*N. Y. World.*

The Spring Campain.

The serious disaster which has befallen our armies in Florida is, unfortunately, cause for apprehension quite as much as for regret. If it were by an inevitable accident that hundreds of brave men—how many hundred General GILLMORE does not permit us to know—had been lost, we might accept the fact as one of the necessary incidents of a great war; but unfortunately the movement which has resulted so disastrously, seems to be a part of a plan which threatens to end in our discomfiture.—The shameless avowals of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner to Dr. Massie justify us in believing that the war has been wantonly protracted in order to enable them to carry out their schemes of negro equality; and many instances can be pointed out in which our armies have been imperilled or sacrificed in order to compass some partisan end, but we fear that the doings of the past will be eclipsed by the operation of the coming summer. The object which Mr. Lincoln has proposed to himself is to bring about his own re-election. For this end he has shaped all his measures; and as the most important auxiliary he can secure, he is determined to obtain the electoral votes of the States in rebellion. His enemies of his own party have had the honesty to provide that bogus delegations shall not be allowed in the National Convention, which is to nominate the Abolition Candidate for the Presidency; but, if Mr. Lincoln can get the nomination, he will have no hesitation in committing a fraud upon the nation which his associates will not permit him to use against their party. Accordingly, expeditions are operating in almost every Southern State in order to have the requisite decimal fraction accept the Amnesty Proclamation, and prepare for the November election. These raids accomplish no good end; and by giving the enemy an opportunity to cut up our forces in detail, they may bring upon us such casualties that their main armies will in time equal our own. Should this policy be pursued throughout the summer—and as the political canvas waxes warm, we must expect that the movements in the field will be made more and more subordinate to the needs of partisanship—the sanguine anticipations in which so many have indulged, will be sadly disappointed. The nearer we come to election day, the greater our danger that the Administration will sacrifice our armies to secure continuance in office.

That our forebodings are not groundless, may be seen by the subjoined article from Saturday's *Bulletin*, which is probably based upon private information as to the plans of its favorite candidate:—*Age.*

The sad news of a repulse of our troops in Florida can scarcely surprise those who have coolly calculated the chances of Gen. Seymour's success. A force of a few thousand men was sent into the interior of the State, and when sixty miles from its base at Jacksonville, was met by a superior force of the enemy and driven back with heavy loss, to Jacksonville. The rebels had long notice of the approach of our troops, and abundant means of conveying an army by railroad to meet them, of which, of course they availed themselves. Thus, we fear, an enterprise, undertaken unwisely and with inadequate means, has been brought to a mortifying termination. Who is responsible for this disaster? Was it ordered by Gen. Gilmore on his own responsibility? Or was it part of a general plan of campaign arranged by General Halleck? Whoever authorized it, it has proved to be a lamentable blunder, and it should be fixed upon the right man.

This first failure in our spring campaign leads us to fear that it may all be badly planned. In North Carolina, where our forces are scattered, [illegible] engaged in making raids which only irritate non-combatants, and destroy Union feeling while destroying private property, the enemy has collected a large force, partly composed of veterans of the Army of Virginia. We are again threatened with disasters there; for Gen. Butler has not troops enough in his department to meet the enemy in the field, and there are several of our garrisoned posts exposed to siege or assault by the greatly superior forces of the rebels. Again let us ask, who is answerable for the state of affairs in North Carolina?

Viewing the circumstances in the eastern States of the South, one cannot help feeling uneasiness concerning our movements in Georgia and Alabama. Sherman has made a splendid and thus far successful advance. Thomas too, has begun a movement from Chattanooga. But who knows whether Hardee, who has just defeated Seymour, may not be able to make a rapid junction by railroad with Johnson, and defeat Grant, or with Polk in Alabama and defeat Sherman? We have all confidence in our commanders in the field and in their troops.—But we confess to misgivings as to the general plan, and to great fears lest our divided forces may be defeated in detail, the enemy's short lines of communication and railroad facilities giving him advantages greater than those we may possess in numbers.

"COMING DOWN TO DOTS."—Secretary Chase is a close calculator. He figures up the national debt for the next two years as accurately as the astronomers calculate the return of Donati's Comet, which is to be back again upon a certain day, hour and minute sometime about the year 2000. Our debt on the 1st of July, 1864, is to be $1,686,956,641 44, and on the 30th of June, 1865, it will amount to $2,231,935,-190, 37. Just two billion, two hundred and thirty-one million, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars—*and* thirty seven cents! Now, we can stand the billions and the millions, but the tacking of "the thirty-seven cents to them forming a sort of a cracker to the whip, is what gives the sting to the Secretary's long lash of figures. But it shows what a glorious thing arithmetic is.—What would have become of these thirty-seven cents if there had been no arithmetic to cypher them out, stick them there, and let the nation know just how its affairs will stand upon the 30th of June, 1865?—*Patriot & Union.*

IT CURES SO QUICK.

Radway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly fulfills its mission of relieving the patient of pain annd discomfort.

A highly respectable lady of the city of New York while nailing down some carpets run a small carpet tack in her knee and shifted the pan. For two years she was laid up a cripple, spent upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHOUT DERIVING ANY BENEFIT. She was advised by a nurse to use Radway's Ready Relief; the first application gave her case, one weeks use made a perfect cure. Had this lady tried the Ready Relief when the injury happened, she would have escaped the painful suffering of two years' duration, and saved two thousand dollars. Bear in mind, that Radway's Ready Relief will prove its marvellous efficacy at once in all cases where pain is experienced, whether Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, or Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diptheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Colds. Let those who suffer try it. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Bounties.

A calm investigation of the question, of the propriety of the payment of bounties by the borough, for the purpose of avoiding the draft about to be made, will show that it would be unfair, imprudent, and illegal, and would not accomplish the object intended; and to give to the subject the careful consideration it merits, will lead to the conclusion that the system (if it can be so called) of bounties is in opposition to sound policy and is an active agent in the demoralization of the country.

A glance will make it evident, that it would be unfair, if we bring to our remembrance the course pursued previous to the draft that has been made; at that time no effort was made to avoid the draft, and those who were not exempted had the alternative of serving or paying the commutation; would it not be an act of injustice to add to the burden already borne by compelling them to pay a tax for the purpose of relieving others?

To contract a debt that can be avoided, in view of the heavy outlay that will soon be forced upon us, for the necessary purpose of supplying the town with a plentiful supply of water from an unfailing source, would be an act of imprudence; ordinary foresight will compel the adoption of a plan, with reference to the increase of population, the improvement of the higher streets and their extension; a large expenditure of money will therefore be required.

An examination of the general Borough laws, by which we are governed, will show conclusively, that the Council would act illegally and without authority, in contracting a debt for such a purpose and to so large an amount; and in order to reconcile ourselves to the performance of an illegal act, by glossing it with the lacquer of necessity or expediency is a base cheat; when offices are accepted, be they humble or elevated, the holders by that acceptance, obligate themselves to act in a manner worthy of the confidence placed in them, and to perform with fidelity the duties of their position; there are no gradations in the binding force of oaths, the oath of the most obscure and unimportant office compels an observance and the performance of the duties of the office as strict and unswerving as that of the most exalted; the opinion that prevails to too great an extent, that an office of little influence requires little attention to its obligation, is opposed to every principle of moraltiy.

If we take into consideration the length of time we have been engaged in this war, the still defiant attitude of the South, and the number of men we have remaining fit for duty, it will be evident, to the least discerning, that the payment of bounties will not free one man from service, it would be merely a short-sighted expedient to defer that which will be the lot of every one liable to military duty, and this will be made, if possible, more certain, if the war is to be carried on for the present avowed purpose, that of destroying the institution of slavery. For we can no longer hide it from ourselves, if we have the moral courage to shake off self-delusions and to free ourselves from the erroneous impressions made by the false statements of designing men, that in opposition to all outside interference with their home institutions, the South is a unit, that resistance to all attempts to deprive them of what they hold to be reserved [illegible] an army in the field. There cannot be a doubt, that if the plan of the Administration is to be sustained, the services of every man capable of bearing arms will be needed in the field. If six millions of united Americans are to be subjugated, a stronger and more elevated feeling than that exerted by money must animate the conquerors—bounties will not do it.

In conducting a war, and especially one of long duration, sound policy calls for a plan that will keep an army up to its required strength, without delays or hindrances of any kind. The want of well disciplined reinforcements at the proper time and in sufficient numbers, will defeat the best matured plans of the most skilful General, and is certain to lengthen out the war, if there are no worse results. The relying upon bounties to bring out men in sufficient numbers at the time they are wanted, is hazardous; for by not having like effect at the same time in all sections of the country, delays are caused, and consequently troops are forced into the field before they are properly disciplined. After the country has been drained of a certain number of the able-bodied men, bounties will become ineffective—a resort must be had to harsher means, which will frequently meet with resistance, and will always be obeyed with reluctance. That the paying of bounties is a cause of demoralization, will not admit of a difference of opinion; for by appealing to the money getting propensity, and exciting the desire for gain, patriotism is deadened—the standard of the soldier lowered to that of the mercenary—the pride of home lost—men seeking the highest bounties; base selfishness encouraged; the poorer sections being deprived of their men by the richer. A system so radically wrong, from which flows so much that is evil and has a tendency so injurious should be condemned and abandoned.

As a plan for raising and maintaining armies in times of war, a Constitutional draft, whether under the control of the States or the power delegated to the General Government, has many strong reasons why it should be preferred. And as a means for the promotion and preservation of peace, the reasons are of greater force. But to make it effective, either as a plan to be used in times of war, or as a means for the advancement of peace, it would require to be the only method permitted for the bringing out of the citizens and organizing them into armies; and it should be made obligatory upon all to serve who were drafted and returned capable of performing military duty.

We are passing through the ordeal that has been fatal to Republics, if we are to pass through it safely, if escape is possible, we must, with all the coolness we can command, look at our situation as it really is. We must free ourselves from that weakness, by which we are made to follow without injury the course of others, we must shake off the feeling that springs from a desire to "follow the times." We must think for ourselves, if we wish to be free, if we wish to hand down Constitutional Freedom to posterity.

X.

☞The abolition papers report the Hon. S. S. Cox as having, on the 11th, declared himself in favor of Fernando Wood's proposition, to send commissioners to Richmond to endeavor to ascertain whether we cannot have peace without further butchery. "Bully for Cox."

☞Keep it before the people that the Black Republicans in Congress voted against allowing soldiers one dollar a day, and at the same time voted to give Abolition clerks *four dollars* a day! Oh! ye hypocrites!

Our Sentiments.

We give below the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut. They have the ring that proves the old vessel of Democracy sound away up there in the land of abolitionism and witchcraft. We commend them to the careful perusal and study of every good citizen:

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which met at New Haven on Wednesday, adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That as the Constitution has been the only guide and light to the Democratic party in times past, we now recognize in war as in peace no other standard by which to judge of measures, and no other guide and light for our political action.

Resolved, That it is the grand mission of the Democracy to restore the country to its former condition, the Constitution to its rightful supremacy, the equality of the States under it, their right of supreme local legislation in domestic concerns, the freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, the freedom of popular suffrage, religious freedom, the right of private judgment, the right of personal liberty, that is a necessary concomitant of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the inevitable right of private property under State laws, and the independence of the judiciary, the right of trial by jury, the right of civil authority to hold the military in strict subordination—rights which have been wantonly violated by the present Administration, and the intelligence of the people thereby insulted and their judgment outraged.

Resolved, That as the deliberate opinion of this Convention, the party in power does not intend to preserve the Constitution which we received from our fathers, and is not conducting the present war for that purpose, but for the purpose of revolutionizing the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and of establishing a new Government of despotic power on the ruins of the old Union.

Resolved, That the entire perversion by the Abolition Republican party of the object of the present war as declared by Congress, "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired,' to a pestilent Abolition crusade for the total destruction of all State equality is an infamous waste of the nation's blood and treasure.

Resolved, That the grand scheme of the present Administration to fill the country with national banking associations, supplant the banks of the several States, to monopolize the whole paper currency, and to draw the whole banking capital of the States and people under the supervision and control of the Treasury Department, and to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the country in the hands of the President, is a bold and daring encroachment on the well known and universally acknowledged rights of the States, more dangerous even than that great enemy of liberty, a large standing army.

Resolved, That the gross mismanagement of the war and the needless expenditure of vast sums of money make the Administration morally responsible for thousands of lives uselessly sacrificed, and the addition of hundreds of millions of dollars to the burdens of the people, and while it is made the interest of the thousands of the retainers which the Administration gathers around it to continue the war and all the present ruinous expenditure of public money, no effort will be made by those in power to bring this unhappy difficulty to a close, and we agree with a high Republican authority that should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected not only will "the dignity and honor of the country suffer," but "the war continue to languish through his whole Administration, until the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne."

Resolved, That the cause of free institutions and self-government must never be abandoned, whatever may be the cost of time, treasure or blood, and that while the Constitution of the United States gives power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency, yet in its letter and spirit, it deprecates confiscation of property, political execution of persons, territorial organization of States, forcible abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That the gallant soldiers who have sacrificed the comforts of a home for the hardships and dangers of the field, to preserve the institutions established by Washington and his compatriots, are entitled to the solicitous care of the Government, and we pledge to them our best efforts to promote their welfare and to secure full justice to them on all occasions.

Trouble Among the "Loyalists."

There is serious discontent, and no small amount of caterwauling among the various cliques of the friends of a number of the abolition candidates for the Presidency. They accuse Mr. Lincoln of foul play, and say that he instigated the organization of the Loyal Leagues, and appointed their members to office with the ulterior purpose manifested in the *seemingly* spontaneous nomination for his re-election now being echoed all over the North. Some important developments are taking place concerning the coming canvas. While State after State seemed to be coming in for the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln a counter-movement of unusual strength is springing up. The significant letter of Speaker Colfax, declining to commit himself to the fortunes of the present occupant of the White House, has emboldened others, and the current dodge of the opponents of Mr. Lincoln is, "Wait till the rebellion is put down; then there will be time enough to talk of the next President." But the fact is, these same persons are working in the interest of Mr. Chase, General Fremont, General Butler and other noted Republican aspirants for the Presidential nomination. Two new names have recently been added to the list—Gens. Banks and Sickles. Greely, with the Tribune interest, and all the leaders of the extreme radical party, are known to be strongly inimical to the renomination of Lincoln. Little knots of political suckers around the county are engaged in nominating "Old Abe," and he is apparently ahead in the affections of his party, but he certainly has the majority of the active leaders opposed to him, and they may yet prevent his renomination. Gen. Fremont has a great many supporters, especially among the western radicals, and they state that he will certainly run as an independent candidate in case Lincoln should be formally renominated by the Republican National Convention. In short, he is bound to have another run. To forward the fortunes of Fremont, a new paper entitled the 'Publicist' is shortly to be started in New York, and a campaign paper, the 'Pathfinder,' both of which will ardently support the claims of the first man who ever issued an emancipation proclamation. Lincoln certainly has trouble before him in order to become the 'coming man' with his own party. But let them squirm, wriggle, and quarrel to their hearts' content, and cheat each other as they cheat all others. It is no affair of ours. We have nothing to do with their wrangle, except to suggest that they are agonizing over a prize that none of them shall possess, for it has been otherwise ordered. The people have willed that General George B. McClellan, the patriot, soldier and statesman, shall be our next President, and they intend to see that he is elected.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Gen. McClellan's Report upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac and its campaigns in Virginia and Maryland.

This report was transmitted to the War Department in November, 1862. We find it on our table February, 1864! Fill up that long interval with Wilkes' calumnies, Congressional calumnies, all aided and abetted by the Washington cabal, whilst the evidence of their falsity was in the files of the War Department, and if you do not feel an honest glow of indignation, I very much fear my good fellow that you are not many removes from a *knave*, or to say the least, have about as much blood in you as a turnip. We hardly know now which of that pretty trio, Lincoln, Stanton, or Halleck, we feel the profoundest contempt for, after reading this exposure of their guilt. It is true there is another set of conspirators, Wilson, Wade & Co., who are responsible for much of the wrong inflicted upon the nation, but their crime is moderate compared with the offence of those men who, being in power, trifle with the interests of the country to gratify personal ambition and hatred.

As we shall have occasion frequently to refer to this report of Gen. McClellan, it is our purpose now to direct public attention merely to a few facts connected with the Peninsula battles, and the Maryland campaign. And we desire that it shall ever be borne in mind that from May, 1862, down to the memorable letter written from Savage's Station, (in which Gen. McClellan charged the Washington cabal with sacrificing the Potomac Army,) Gen. McClellan urged, expostulated, and fairly entreated the cushioned officials at Washington *to send his Army reinforcements!* There was his telegram dated near Williamsburg, May 10th, and at Cumberland, May 14th. In answer to this telegram Stanton replied that Lincoln was afraid to uncover the Capital and would *retain* McDowell *with* 40,000 *men to defend it.*

The result of this decision was disastrous.—It rendered it impossible for Gen. McClellan to use the James river as a line of operations, caused great losses and delays in bridging the Chickahominy, and left his army divided by that stream instead of being massed. Gen. McClellan's letters, dated May 21 and 28, were answered insultingly. On June 24th, he again appealed to the Secretary of War for reinforcements; June 5th ditto. On June 14th he begged Stanton not to interfere with his control of the army. On June 20th he again besought Lincoln to extend him the proper aid in men. On June 25th, he wrote:

"I regret my great inferiority in numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements—that *this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the government should be concentrated here.*"

On the 28th of June, at Savage's Station, the pent up mortification, sorrow and chagrin of this noble officer and patriot burst forth in full volume upon Stanton and his superiors. Flesh and blood could stand no more, and, in view of wagon loads of dead and wounded men, Gen. McClellan hurled upon the guilty heads of the Washington cabal a censure that will never be forgotten as long as this war is mentioned in human annals.

From this time there are just two significant features in the Report. One covers the futile labors of McClellan to prevent the abandonment of the Peninsula; the other his efforts to avert the policy which resulted in the defeat of Pope, and his subsequent glorious campaign to retrieve the consequences of that defeat and shield the capital from the advancing rebel legions. It is heart-sickening to read the correspondence from July, 1862, on to the 1st of September, '62. Halleck seemed to gloat in the oportunity of thwarting every plan submitted by Gen. McClellan, and lost no opportunity of wounding him by the most insolent taunts. There came a time, though, when the finger of Halleck trambled too much to shape taunts and the Head of the nation had no leisure for tap-room jokes. Then H. W. Halleck, Esq., (author of a book, and formerly commander at the Planter' House. St. Louis,) wrote August 3d, 1862, at 10.7 p. m.

"*I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out!*"

Ah ha! the day of gibes and jeers was over for a time. Lee's legions, flushed with triumph were pouring on, with glittering bayonets and rumble of cannon, toward the cushioned seats at Washington. These were the days when A. Lincoln, Esq., could write, September 15th: "God bless you and all with you!" etc., etc.

Alas! why talk of South Mountain and Antietam—why talk of the wretched ingratitude of the men who owed their very lives to the skill and genius which gave us Antiotam and South Mountain. Shortly after these signal achievements came the wolves in full chorus, and then began the full tide of falsehood and detraction. Malice fattened on its prey, and the merriment from the cushioned seats waxed jocund, the rebel hosts were on the other side of the Potomac and Belisarius was without a command.

Citizens of the United States, how long will ye tolerate these things?—*Plain Dealer.*

Valuable Farm For Sale.

The undersigned, acting Executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rock dec., will sell at public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 26th day of March inst.,

at 10 oclock, A. M all that FARM late the residence of Frederick Rock, dec'd., situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Conrad Guyer's heirs, Peter Hilligas, John Weyand, William Gillespie, and others, containing 249 acres, more or less, (embracing 30 acres known as the "Stump Lot.") About 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in Rock Oak Timber; having thereon erected

Two Log dwellings and Two Log Barns.

There are also, two apple orchards thereon. The property is well watered with Springs, and is pleasantly located, being well adapted to the raising of grain and fruit.

Terms CASH, payable on the 1st day of April, when deed will be delivered and possession given, subject to the rights of tenants. For further information apply to John P. Reed, Esq., Bedford Pa.

BENJAMIN HOUSEL,
March, 4, 1864. Acting Executor.

The War.

The Federal troops under Gen. Gillmore have met with a disaster in Florida. The expedition sent recently to Jacksonville, after capturing that place advanced into the interior of the State. Jacksonville is near the northern boundary of Florida and stands on the border of a bay forming the mouth of St. John's river. This river flows north and curves around to the east within a short distance of Jacksonville. A railroad runs west from Jacksonville to Tallahassee which is almost 200 miles distant. The Federal expedition was sent along this railroad to capture Tallahassee, which is the capital of the State, with the intention of establishing a new Government there. For a few miles it kept along the border of the river, but as that river gradually curved to the southward, the expedition following the line of the railroad, reached into the interior. The supply boats and transports also sailed up the river to the place where the railroad left it, about five miles from Jacksonville, and there established a supply post.

The expedition under Gen. Seymour was about 6,000 strong, principally negroes. For two or three days it advanced without finding an enemy, and on the 20th of February, was near Olustee, a station on the railroad 50 miles west of Jacksonville. Here the enemy surprised it, and after a fierce contest of three hours the Federal troops withdrew leaving all their dead and a great part of their wounded in the enemy's hands. Five guns were captured and a large number of prisoners. The total loss will reach 1,500. Being defeated, the expedition retreated as quickly as possible to Jacksonville, the enemy pursuing. On reaching the St. John's river the supply post near Jacksonville was broken up and the Federal force withdrew into the town. A steam transport which was aground was burned to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands. The Confederates at last accounts were but five miles from Jacksonville.

The real extent of the disaster is not known, the steamer bringing the intelligence having sailed too soon to procure any details. Gen. Gillmore seized all the letters of passengers to prevent the news leaking out. He also placed Gen. Seymour under arrest for his failure, though why he should suffer we are at a loss to conceive. Three hundred wounded have been taken to Hilton Head. This defeat has put an end to all hopes of overrunning Florida.—*Age.*

—MARRIED—

BOWEN—EDINGER.—At Mishawaka, Indiana, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. E. S. Preston, Mr. Charles McD. Bowen, formerly of this county, to Miss Magdalene Edinger, of the former place.

—DIED—

MANN.—At Prairie City, Illinois, on the 14th of Feb. Mr. Joseph R. Mann, formerly of this county, in the 26th year of his age.

KERR.—In West Providence Township, 27th Jan. 1864, Mrs. Nancy Kerr, relict of Edward Kerr, dec., aged 68 years.

The deceased was a member of the Williams family, well and favorably known in the Eastern part of this county. She was buried, at her own request, side the remains of her husband in the Catholic burial ground of this Borough It is bestowing but faint praise upon her many virtues to say that she adorned all the private walks of life as a mother, a wife and a neighbor. Her forte as a christian was in private prayer, and where, no doubt, she found sure acceptance at the Throne of Grace.

ANDERSON.—In Centerville, Feb. 4th, Laura Ranche, daughter of Daniel R. and Amanda F. Anderson, aged 1 year, 11 Months and 27 days.

"Laura, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze;
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees-

Dearest daughter thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

A. M. F.

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

Over 4,000 in use.

Will manufacture Sugar in 30 minutes, equal to the best New Orleans, Evaporates, deficates and finishes at one operation, is simple and easily managed. The only Sugar maker in use five years without a rival. We will guarantee the Cane more profitable than any other crop. For particulars inquire of J. H. Schell, Schellsburg, where pure seed can be had, or of Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford Pa. Pamphlets furnished free at either of the above places.

Samples of the Syrup and Sugar may be seen at this office.

BLYMYER, BATES & DAY,

Fed. 26, 1864—2m. Mansfield, Ohio.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

An Election will be held at the public house of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on Monday the 7th of March, next at 1 o'clock P. M, for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

Feb. 26, '64—3t. T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Geo. Blymyer & Son.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES,

AND

TINWARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE PURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.

and the best

COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864—tf.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one and a half per cent, on the capital stock of said Company payable on demand.

W. H. M'DOWELL, Treasurer.

Chambersburg, Jan. 1864.

Locust Pins, Bark, &c.,

The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c., at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by

A. G. ALLEN.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

OF

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse: Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envolope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE. & CO.

127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The Subscriber, executor of the last will, &c. of Emanul Kegg, late of Colerain Township, dec'd. will sell at public sale, on the premises, in said Township, on Tuesday the 8th day of March, next, the farm of said dec'd., being a tract of land containing

261 Acres & 141 Perches.

and allowance, and adjoining lands of Simon Stuckey, Abraham Weisel and others. About two hundred and thirty five acres of said land are cleared and under fence, twenty acres of which are meadow, the residence is well timbered. The improvements are a

Two Story Log Dwelling House,

with back building, STONE SPRING HOUSE, *DOUBLE LOG BARN and other out buildings*, also a one and a half story tenant house with frame Stable. The whole place is well watered—and one of the first springs in the country rises near the door of the dwelling. There are also two apple orchards on the place.

Any one desiring a good property would do well to examine this. Possession will be given on the 1st of *April* next.

The terms, which will be favorable, will be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN MOWER, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

My fees as Prothonotary, &c., can be paid at the Banking House of Reed & Schell, who are authorized to receipt for the same until the May Court, after which time they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Feb. 12. AB'M. B. BUNN.

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 & 608 Market St., Philadelphia.

CHAS: M. ALLMOND, MANAGER.

THIS Hotel is located in the very centre of business, and is in close proximity to all the respective places of amusement, which makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure, and the manager hopes by close personal attention to the wants of his guests to make it a comfortable home for such as may favor the Hotel with their patronage.

The terms have not been advanced, but still remain at the old figure of $1.50 per day.

January 15, 1864—3m

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 12th day of March,

next, the farm of which Peter Hillegass lately died seized, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, containing 240 acres (less eight acres sold off,) situate in St. Clair township, in said county, adjoining lands of Richard E. McMullin, Eliza Blackburn, Jesse K. Smith and others, about 70 acres cleared and under cultivation, including 20 acres of meadow, the balance timber land. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log Dwelling House,

and TWO TENANT HOUSES,

GRIST MILL and double geared SAW MILL, running a circular and vertical saw and a pair of chopping stones, and a DISTILLERY. These mills are driven by water from a spring on the farm, one of the finest water powers in the county. Also, a Double Log Barn and other out-buildings, and two Apple Orchards thereon.

This desirable property is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, being about four miles north of Schellsburg, on the road leading to Hollidaysburg. Title indisputable.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two annual payments thereafter, to be secured by judgment notes. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, *M*, of said day. Persons desiring information in regard to the property are referred to J. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JACOB H. HILLEGAS, of P.,

February 12, 1864. Adm'rs.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,

Jan 22—6t Kings Co., New York.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864.

Public Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence in Colerain township, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March next, the following valuable personal property, viz:

12 head of Horses, 15 head of Cattle, (some are fresh milk cows,) several Hogs and Sheep, Threshing Machine, broad wheeled Wagon, narrow wheeled four horse Wagon and bed, Spring Wagon, falling top Buggy, nearly new, Sulkey, Carf, Sleds and Sleighs, Grain Drill, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse gears, Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Harness, Double and Single trees, Fifth Chain, Log Chain, &c. Corn and Oats by the bushel, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Cooking Stoves, Ten plate Stove, Coal Stove, Eight day Clock, Cupboards, Desks, Bedsteads, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

WILLIAM S. BEEGLE.

February 12, 1864.

Public Sale

Of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke, Dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Hopewell township, on

TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF MARCH, 1864

a large and valuable farm containing 248 acres and 110 perches of limestone land, about three-fourths of which is cleared and under fence, the balance is well timbered. The farm lard is in a high state of cultivation, there is water in every field on the farm. The improvements are a

Large Frame House and Bank Barn,

and other buildings, also, a good tenant house on one end of the farm, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Said farm adjoins lands of William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others, and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser, during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest annually. One-third of the balance at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of J. Fluke, dec'd.

February 15—4t

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscribers will sell at public outcry, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

Saturday, the 12th day of March, next,

the real estate of George C. Davis, late of said township, deceased, being a tract of land containing about one hundred and one acres, adjoining lands of Amos Oldham, William Barefoot, Nathan H. Wright and others. About eighty acres of the land are cleared and under fence, twenty acres of which are meadow, the residue well timbered. The improvements are a

TWO STORY DOUBLE LOG DWELLING HOUSE, A DOUBLE LOG BARN,

with sheds, wagon shed and corn crib attached, and other out-buildings. There is also on the premises an apple orchard of choice fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water near the house.

TERMS—One-half in hand at the confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgages. Possession given on the first of April next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., of said day.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
HENRY WHITAKER,

Feb. 19—4t. Executors.

Estate of Thomas L. Growden, dec'd.

The undersigned living in Cumberland Valley tp., having been appointed administrator of Thomas L. Growden, late of said township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GROWDEN,

Jan 29—6t* Adm'r.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDER OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Strengthening Tonic.

These Bitters have Performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO.☜

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,

No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks co., Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small size—75 cts. per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. Jan. 15.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an. order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1864, upon the premises, all the following real estate, viz:

All that certain plantation or tract of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Hixon, Catharine Hebner, Andrew Irons, Michael Hebner and others, containing 328 acres and 137 perches and allowance, being the mansion place of said deceased, and having a two story Frame Dwelling House, Log Stable and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 60 acres of said land are cleared and under fence, and the balance is well timbered. There is also a fine apple orchard and plenty of good spring water upon the premises.

This land will be sold in parts or altogether, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms made known on day of sale.

DANIEL FLETCHER, Adm'r.

February 12, 1864.

RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,

SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,

INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sedorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rheubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congest've Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease.	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder.	Dimness of S't	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lown's of Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	of the Spleen,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Scurvy,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Whooping
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Cough,
Palpitations,	Painting,	Worms,
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	Bad Dreams,
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	Pleurisy.

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——rs', and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of Inflammation or Irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—those imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have caused a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store Keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with fresh and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,

87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,

Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,

Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864,

OF THE

Pittsburgh Post.

We are desirious of returning our acknowledgments to its numerous patrons; we present

IN AN ENTIRE NEW DRESS.

During the past year it has largely increased its circulation, notwithstanding the efforts to curtail it. The present year brings with it, not the

Suppression of the Rebellion,

As our Administration so frequently promised nor have those in power given any

EVIDENCE OF THEIR ABILITY

OR DESIRE TO CRUSH IT.

In its Political Character,

As heretofore the *Post* will remain an

Independent Democratic Journal,

Devoted to the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union;
It will confine itself to the discussion of public questions, and have no connection whatever with schemes of a

PERSONAL, OR FACTIONAL CHARACTER.

It will be nobody's organ, but the faithful exponent of

Sound Conservative Sentiments.

We expect to be able to meet the expectations of our friends in the discussion of the questions which will be involved in the approaching

Presidential Campaign.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION.

Per year	$8,00
" month	70
" week	18
To agents per hundred copies	2,00

SATURDAY MORNING POST,

At the low rate of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum.

Five copies	$1,40
Ten copies	1,30
Twenty copies, and one to getter up	1,20
Thirty copies " " "	1,10
Forty copies " " "	1,00

ELECTION.

The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company will hold an election for five managers, at the house of James Frazer, in Schellsburg, on the first Monday in March next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M.

A. E. SCHELL, Sec'ry.

February 12, 1864.

STRAY HEIFER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Cumberland Valley, sometime in September last, a two year old heifer, blue sides, white back and belly, no ear marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN C. MORGART.

February 12, 1864.*

$75 TO $150 Per Month.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE Company want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new $15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp, and address

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.,
Gen'l Agent for the U. States.

February 19, 1864—3m.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty B ushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timethy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at

Nov. 27, 1864. FARQUHAR'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Charles Isensmith, late of Bloody Run, dec'd, all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WAGNER.

January 22, 1864.—6t.

BRIDGE SALE.

The Commissioners will sell, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1864, to the lowest and best bidder, a bridge to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, near George Reades' mill, in Liberty township.

Plan and specifications will be exhibited on day of sale. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

February 12, 1864.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, executors of the last will of Frederick Berkheimer, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, the following described tract or parcel of land, viz:

Fifty-seven Acres and 58 Perches

net measure, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkheimer, Jenet Dobson, John Crisman's heirs and Rebecca Sleak. Ten or twelve acres are cleared, having some good fruit trees thereon, the balance is well timbered, there is a never-failing spring of good water on the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the terms will be made known.

JACOB WALTER,
JACOB BERKHEIMER,
Ex'rs.

Feb. 12, 1864.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

NEW GOODS

AT THE

New Bargain Store.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Successors to A. B. Carn, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

New styles Leather Prints, much admired.
Beautiful Madder Prints, new Spring styles.
Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints.
Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.

Mohair Dress Goods.

Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors.
Poplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids,
French Ginghams, *Cheap and Handsome.*
Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles.
Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS, *at prices to suit.*
Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very handsome.
White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies.
Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached, *to keep warm.*

GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Williamsville, Watertwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
Atlantic, Œlla, Pepperell, Pocassitt and others.
Apron Checks, Table Diaper, Bed Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.
CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
at small profits.
SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,
all colors and very cheap.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices.
Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices.
Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Balmoral BOOTS AND SHOES,
good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.
CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE,
Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee.
Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.
SUGAR—*A choice assortment.*
Extra Loverings and other SYRUP,
Prime N. Orleans and other Baking Molasses.
Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils.
Taylor's Crystal Washball, Brown Windsor, Palm Oil, London Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress *TOBACCO.*
Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets.
Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt.

Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at *nett cash prices* and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. *Motto*—"Small profits and large sales."

☞Terms—Cash, except by special agreement.

Produce bought. Jan. 15, '64.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodberry township, on the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB B. FURRY,
Adm'r.

January 29, 1864—6t

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,

At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.

Bedford, January 29, 1864.

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,*
suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

Notice to the Heirs of John McIlnay, Dec'd.

The heirs of the estate of John McIlnay, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned, on or before the first day of April, 1864, and receive the portion due each heir from said estate, as I am now prepared to pay said heirs.

JOSEPH McILNAY, Ex'r.
Feb. 5, 1864, of John McIlnay, dec'd.

SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED LEY

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being Counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'

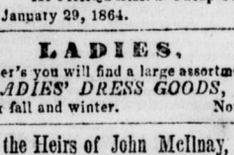
Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
November 27, 1863—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Longstreath late of Hopewell township, dec'd; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

C. W. ASHCOM,
January 22, 1864. Adm'r.

C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

Natural Teeth filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

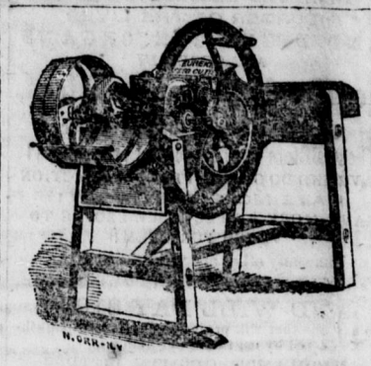
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of Artificial Teeth on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL NOW made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

O F

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly Bunn, Raiguel & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

Also—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

Jno. E. Gillette. B. Scott, Jr.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD. } GEO. BONBRIGHT, C. P. SUESSEROTT

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

STRAY CALF.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, about the middle of August last, a red and white spotted calf, no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

OWEN McGIRR.

February 5, 1864—3t

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ¼ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at

Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Devore, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.

December 11, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford County on the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTER,
JACOB BERKHEIMER,
January 8, 1864.* Executors.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

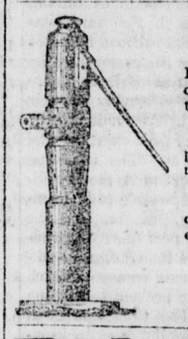
and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

Address:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures—Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "Vade Mecum." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

Livery Stable

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEw GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.